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Towles, J. K. *Factory Legislation of Rhode Island.* Pp. vi, 119. Price, \$1.00. Princeton: American Economic Association, 1908.

Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine and now Rhode Island—with New Jersey and other commonwealths on the way—this field of social legislation can hardly be called an unexplored one as it was only a decade ago.

Dr. Towles discusses his subject under the four general headings of Child Labor, Hours of Labor, Factory Acts, Fire Escapes and Elevators, treating each topic both historically and administratively, and concluding with a chapter on the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, of which he feels obliged to speak disparagingly, as hardly "worth its cost to the state." As to enforcement of the various provisions of the Factory Code the usual variation, from good to bad, is observable. One gains additional confidence in the author's conclusions, and in his suggestions for improvement, from the first-hand knowledge obtained by him through actual employment in various factories of the state.

The work is well done, and gives renewed emphasis to the importance of the investigations which the Carnegie Institution is making possible.

Webb, Sidney, and Beatrice. *Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission.* 2 vols. Pp. xxxv, 946. Price, \$4.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Reserved for later notice.

Weller, Charles F. *Neglected Neighbors.* Pp. xi, 342. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Wilfling, A. *Der Administrativen Waffengebrach der Offentlichen Wachorgane undes Heeres.* Pp. 282. Price, 8 m. Leipzig: F. Deuticke, 1909.

Yearbook of Legislation, 1907. Pp. 1046. Price, \$1.00. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908.

REVIEWS.

Blair, Emma H., and Robertson, James A. (Editors). *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898.* 55 volumes, averaging over 320 pages each. Price, \$4.00 each. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clarke Company, 1903-1908.

Only the last two volumes, which are to be devoted to an analytical index, have yet to appear to complete this great work. It has been going quietly forward during the past six years, receiving far less attention than is due its importance as an undertaking in American scholarship. It is beyond all comparison the greatest contribution to knowledge in its field.

The series was projected within the first few years following our occupation of the Philippines. This explains the ambitious scope of the plan. The publishers soon learned that there was not enough interest in the Philippines to sustain a work of fifty-five volumes. Yet they have carried the work to completion, despite a financial loss. If they are entitled to praise

therefor, what shall be said of the devotion manifested by the editors, who have stood by their task under the most discouraging conditions, shouldering finally all the burden of the routine work, translations, etc., and at the same time steadily improving the character of their editorial work as volume succeeded volume?

As a matter of fact, they themselves could have done better with a series of twelve to fifteen volumes of carefully selected Philippine documents and editorial abstracts—an undertaking, moreover, which would have obtained adequate financial support. As the Philippine Islands loom upon the world's horizon to-day, or even as they appear in the political perspective of the United States alone, fifty-five volumes of translations and reprints bearing on their history are too many to find an adequate sale, even if such a collection were final and authoritative; but it is also too early for any complete, authoritative selection of Philippine documents. The archives of Manila have not yet been indexed; new material has recently come to light in Mexico; and, while the archives in Spain, especially those in Seville which chiefly have been drawn upon for the series, have been searched considerably for Philippine documents, there has been as yet no thorough and systematic canvass even in Spain. Mr. Robertson's *Bibliography of the Philippine Islands*, which constitutes volume 53 of this series, and has also been issued separately, is devoted particularly to the listing of Philippine manuscripts, and it brings out very well the extent of this field as well as the yet incomplete work done therein.

Of new documents brought to light for this series, perhaps the most valuable are a number bearing on trade and economic and administrative matters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, among which may be included several notable pamphlets printed at the time for circulation at the Court of Spain, but which had fallen into oblivion and are here produced as virtually new contributions to Philippine history. Various new documents were printed in the early volumes bearing on Magellan's and the other voyages of discovery, Legaspi's conquest and settlement, the establishment of Spanish administration in the Philippines, efforts at conquest and missionary work in the neighboring countries, and also, of course, numerous new relations of missionary work and of religious and ecclesiastical matters. The previously published Spanish collections of documents and the old Philippine histories had all centered about the matters just mentioned. The most valuable manuscripts of the work here reviewed are those which shed light for us on the dark *lacunae* of Philippine history, the neglected regions of socio-economic and economico-administrative matters. Philippine history has not yet been written at all, in the modern sense; and it will not be written until these regions have been explored. Therefore, though thankful for much that the editors of this series have done for us in this respect, we could wish they had neglected more the usually barren (historically) and oftentimes tedious stretches of missionary relations in favor of a still more thorough exploration of social, economic and administrative matters.

Not the least valuable feature of this work has been the reprinting,
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in complete translations or in abstracts, of various of the more valuable old works on the Philippines which are to-day inaccessible or practically so. A most complete edition of Pigafetta's relation of the Magellan voyage and Morga's history of the Philippines to 1606, both of which have been issued as separates, are especially to be mentioned. The chapters on the Philippines and Chinese trade among them by Chao-Yu-Kua, a Chinese geographer of the thirteenth century, are reproduced in translation in volume 34. Father Plasencia's relation of native customs is, along with Morga, an indispensable source of information regarding the primitive Filipinos. We have also in this series an English rendering of the history of Father Chirino (1604), second only to the preceding as an early source. Aduarte, Colin, Combés and the other missionary historians are also drawn upon for lengthy selections or abstracts, while the later historians, Concepción, Delgado, Zúñiga and Montero y Vidal have been in constant requisition for like purposes and for annotations and comparisons. Foreign writers have also been drawn upon, notably the voyagers Dampier and LeGentil and the nineteenth-century travelers, Mallat and Jagor, as well as two keen Spanish observers of the last century, Comyn and Mas.

The work was originally planned to extend only to 1800; this fact and the curtailment of expenditures thereon have led to condensation of the last century of Spanish rule into two volumes, as well as correspondingly curt treatment of the important events of the last part of the eighteenth century. One volume is devoted to the capture and occupation of Manila by the British, 1762-1765, and the succeeding volume (the 50th) rather summarily treats the questions of secularization of parishes and episcopal visitation under Governor Anda and Archbishop Santa Justa y Rufina (opponents of the friars), the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the notable administration of Governor Basco y Vargas. In the condensation here and in volumes 51 and 52, which bring the story down to April, 1898, abstracts from Montero y Vidal, good annotations, and some preceding editorial appendices covering the entire period of Spanish rule under special heads (as, *e. g.*, education) help out greatly. There is also in volume 52 an attempt to develop the principal features of the closing period of Spanish rule, 1860-1898, and to furnish a working bibliography for the study of this period and of the rise of the incipient "Filipino nation," prepared by the writer of this review.

The *Bibliography* (volume 53), mentioned above, besides its pioneer work in listing Philippine manuscripts, is quite indispensable to librarian or special student as "pointing out the sources for a complete bibliographical study of the Philippines," and as bringing together a variety of data in the field not elsewhere obtainable except in scattered works and in fragmentary form.

Fort Bayard, N. M.

JAMES A. LEROY.⁸

⁸Since writing this review the writer has suddenly died. Mr. James A. LeRoy was an active and enthusiastic student of the Philippine Islands. He was secretary of the first Philippine Commission, and while in the Philippines wrote a volume entitled "Philippine Life in Town and Country." The Academy regrets the loss of so valuable a member.